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A man who tries to obtain secretly from a stranger :
A man who gives credence to all persons without knowing them :
A man who trusts to a gift :
A man who does so much in one day that he can do nothing the next :
A man who plots deceit through cunning :
A man who has to choose and chooses the worst :
A man who thinks to overcome through pride and ostentation :
A man who rejects his own benefit for the harm of his neighbour :
A man who will not do good and will not suffer another to do it :
A man who fortifies himself in a mean appearance :
A man who imagines that he is discreet and is indiscreet :
A man who learns many things and knows nothing :
A man who forsakes his companion without cause :
A man who does evil for which he repents not :
A poor man who rejects frugality :
A man who derides learning and useful sciences :
A man who is not endowed with some good quality :
A man who is not courageous for his friend and for truth :
A man who boasts in his own shame :
A man who neglects God and man :
A man without property and who seeks neither trade nor art :
A man who hates another without shewing wherefore :
A fickle man to whom nothing in the world can be confided :
A man who knows the law and commands of God and pleads against them for reward :
A man who thinks not to what he may come in the end.

ETYMOLOGY.

“BALAKLAVA” IN THE CRIMEA*.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CAMBRO-BRITON.

MR. EDITOR,—In perusing lately Mrs. Guthrie’s interesting “*Tour through the Taurida*,” which that lively traveller,

* We feel much indebted to our old correspondent for this curious communication, which, as well as that of HANESAI in our last Number,

as well as myself, asserts to have been the ancient abode of the *Cymry*, I naturally enough looked for the names of some places, imposed by them, as still preserved by the several people that successively possessed the Peninsula; but, as she only notices the towns, and the ports along the coast, which generally had names imposed by the early Greek colonies, my research was not very successful: and, having seen too much of wild and far-fetched etymologies, it makes one cautious on the subject.

There is one name, however, which may possibly attract the attention of your readers, as it did mine, and that is BALAKLAVA. On reading this I reasoned with myself, that, if the description of the place so called did not bear against it, this must have been a name imposed by the *Cimmerioi*. For, you are aware, Sir, that in Welsh, the word *BALA* means an *outlet* or *efflux*; and *CLAVA*, from *clav*, ill, and one that is ill, implies the *gathering or engendering of disease*. That the termination *a* gives this import we need only adduce the following words—*bwyta*, *cardota*, *clavyca*, *diota*, *gwlan*, *pysgota*, and *yta*. Having thus far proceeded with the etymology of BALAKLAVA, I became anxious to learn whether it bore any kind of analogy with the description of the place itself. But this description, it is presumed, will appear most satisfactory to the readers of the CAMBRO-BRITON in the words of the fair tourist herself:—

" We next visited the town of Balaklava, the Urbs Climateum of Constantinus Porphyrogenitus, now reduced to about 400 houses, principally inhabited by a colony of Albanians, who, in flying hither from Ottoman tyranny at the end of the former war, in which they had taken an active part in favour of Russia, seem to have fulfilled the old saying of *falling on Charybdis in avoiding Scylla*; for, alas! they have settled in the most unhealthy spot of all the Taurida, which has reduced 3,000, the original number, to about 1,500. And it is really distressing to hear the survivors lament the unhappy fate of their friends and relations, cut off by an unknown enemy,

bears, as we think, very strongly on the identity of the *Cymry* and *Cimmerii*, as far as that fact is to be deduced from the names of places in those parts of Europe, which the last-mentioned people are known to have inhabited.—*Ed.*

which pours out death and disease from a hidden source ; which all are equally exposed to, although persons born on the spot resist it much better than their parents, the first settlers, who have suffered so much ; and still even this second generation has but a sickly look. The deadly vapour so destructive here seems to be a putrid marsh miasma, the same pestiferous blast that chased the hardy Russian troops from the modern Cherson, and which will soon put to flight, or lay in the grave, the little French colony of noblemen planted on the banks of the Dnieper.

“ The port of Balaklava, the Portus Symbolon of Strabo, is one of the most curious and snug basins in the world ; being surrounded with mountains in such a manner as to be completely guarded against every wind that blows ; while the mouth of it answers perfectly well to the name given it by Ptolemy, of Boræ Antrum ; as, in fact, it looks more like the mouth of a cave than a harbour, not only on account of its narrowness, but from its oblique direction between two high rocks, which prevents your seeing the basin till you have actually entered it, and requires much care and dexterity in turning into it.

“ The cause of the extraordinary phenomenon of *putrid marsh miasma* arising from a sea-port, which, of course, must be supposed filled with *salt water*, must certainly excite the curiosity of all physicians in both the French and English sense of the term ; and, therefore, I shall endeavour to give what appear to me probable reasons for so uncommon a circumstance. First, a small rivulet is continually pouring fresh water, charged with vegetable matter, into a distant stagnant corner of the harbour, choked up with sea-weed, gradually driven in by the wind from the Euxine, while there is no ebb and flow in this sea to carry it out again. Secondly, the oblique position of the entrance of this land-locked basin, prevents the Euxine, even when tempestuous, as it often is, from flowing in with sufficient force to agitate the water and keep it sweet.

“ These causes produce a real *marsh* in the farther extremity of the harbour ; which, putrifying during the summer heat, sends forth an invincible stream of putrid marsh miasma, ever dangerous and destructive in all parts of the world, by the remittent fever which it excites. Such appears to me to

be the real cause of the remarkable insalubrity of Balaklava, which has so long puzzled the inhabitants to account for. And, if it should be objected, that the same causes must always have produced the same effects in every age, while we know that this town was once highly flourishing and populous, I will answer, that the conclusion is not just, although the fact is true ; for, when the country was well peopled, the present source of disease and death would be rendered, on the contrary, subservient to the health and life of man, by employing the annual supply of vegetable matter thus accumulated in a corner of the harbour to the purposes of agriculture ; although at present it seems a task to which the number and force of the Albanian colony is inadequate, more especially as we remarked that they have military duty to perform. For we saw their able-bodied men regimented, and under arms, at the very time when the stagnant pool was in its most fetid unhealthy state from the heat of summer, and when the accumulated vegetable matter ought to have been already spread on the tilled lands."

Mr. Editor, not to divert your attention from *Balaklava*, I will not at present dwell upon the appropriate appellation of *Gulad yr Hav* for the *Crimea*, nor with shewing that its synonime *Twyrr* is the origin of the ancient name of *Taurica**.

GEIRION.

GENEALOGY OF THE SAINTS †.

[Continued from p. 269.]

L.

LLECHEU, one of the sons of Brychan, a saint who was buried at Llangan, or Tregai, in Mon.

LLECHID, the daughter of Ithael Hael of Llydaw, and the sister of Rhychwyn, Tegai, and Trillo. Llanlechid in Arvon is dedicated to her.

LLIAN, one of the daughters of Brychan, and the wife of Gavran ab Aeddan Vradog ab Gavran ab Dvynwal Hen.

* We trust, however, our correspondent will hereafter oblige us by his remarks on this point.—ED.

† Arch. of Wales, vol. ii. p. 46-49.